

SHIPS OF A THOUSAND LIGHTS

TRANSCENDING SCENE AT DARK UPON THE HUDSON.

A Few Hundred Thousand Persons Gasp Together—Mobilization Completed Yesterday With the Arrival of the Florida—Illustration Tonight Too.

A little before 7 o'clock last night the ships of the Atlantic fleet lay in the Hudson dim and mysterious, melted into the blackness of the river. From the flagship Connecticut floated presently the notes of the ship's bell, six ringing strokes. And all at once the fleet leaped into glory. Ship after ship flamed from the gloom and took her place in the line of fire, a thing of the imagination, not a grim bulk of steel costing so many millions of dollars. It was as if the electric switch on the flagship had ignited a train of fire that rushed with incredible speed for five miles up the river.

Over toward the Jersey shore, where the destroyers and torpedo boats hold the western column, the night was pierced by lanes of light driven upward and northward, every searchlight of the exactness and precision that rule in the navy. Slant by slant you could trace the diagonals of light as you would follow yellow stripes on black wall paper. The submarines, clustered in a school off the West 100s, signalled their presence with vivid flashes. And the gunboats and auxiliaries swung their reflectors toward the north and came into the pattern of brilliancy.

From West Fifty-seventh street, where the battleship Connecticut marks the southern end of the fleet line, to Fort Washington place, where the super-dreadnoughts Florida and Utah keep the northern position, every fighting machine of first class power was clearly, beautifully outlined in white electric—no longer a ship but a picture of a ship. Everything prosaic and ugly material was extinguished by the sudden radiance. And now and then, when the shuffling, chattering crowds along the Manhattan shore fell quiet, there drifted faintly up and down the river columns of light to end there was uniformity in the illumination. With one exception the battleships and armored cruisers were exactly patterned, save for differences in funnels and fire control masts. A foot or so above the side a line of lights pencilled the waterline, curving upward at bow and stern, and then straightened horizontally to mark the deck length. The squat turrets and the lofty fire control masts were perfectly represented in this electric drawing. One familiar with the differences between the new and old battleships could pick out the Indiana and the Massachusetts with their single fire control masts, or identify the Florida, with two tall funnels, but ship for ship, with scarce a difference, they were uniformly tricked out.

The second ship of the first division, the Michigan, raised a proud decoration at her forward fire control mast. She displayed in a pattern of red and black her efficiency pennant, boasting openly to the fleet and for such on shore as knew her merits. For efficiency in battle maneuvers Capt. E. E. Caperton's ship has won the right to display the pennant of a red field and black ball, and the ship wasn't going to overlook a shining opportunity last night. The only other touches of color in the line of white fire were the red lamps displayed by the guard ships of the fleet, one in each division. Perhaps, as some spectators commented, the display was all the more impressive because of its uniformity of color and design.

It took some planning to arrange the illumination. At first Admiral Osterhaus had a notion to show the battle maneuvers Capt. E. E. Caperton's ship has won the right to display the pennant of a red field and black ball, and the ship wasn't going to overlook a shining opportunity last night. The only other touches of color in the line of white fire were the red lamps displayed by the guard ships of the fleet, one in each division. Perhaps, as some spectators commented, the display was all the more impressive because of its uniformity of color and design.

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Hundreds of thousands of people along the Manhattan and Jersey shores crowded for a new view of the illumination. That they enjoyed Uncle Sam's electrical display there can be no question. "Ohs" and "ahs" broke from their lips as they gazed downward from Riverside Drive to the lower walls of the park where a view of the fleet in perspective was obtainable. In the park were many sailors and officers from the fleet, strolling along to enjoy a spectacle as unique for them as it was for landmen. They were beset with inquiries. "What ship is that there, please?" "Is that the Florida, the big one out there?" But all ships are of a pattern in an illumination, just as all cats are gray in the dark, so the sailors had much useful information to hand out.

The brilliancy of the battleships was what held the attention of onlookers, but the river was awake and alive. Excursion steamers and small boats, carrying sightseers at \$1 and 50 cents a head, their people blackly silhouetted against the radiant glow by the fleet ships. Every once in a while a dainty private yacht sped like a ghost through the shadows on her way up-water to have a look, no doubt, at the head of the line. Motor boats and clumsy little steamers puff-puffed and chug-chugged along shore, while the air was tickled by the shouts of their owners.

The illumination will be repeated to-night and again to-morrow night. The plan will be executed in the lighting scheme, battleships and cruisers outlined in lights, destroyers and small craft displaying single searchlights.

The mobilization of the Atlantic fleet

HIS THIRTY-SIXTH RESCUE.

Tur's Captain Drags Obliging Man Out of the Harlem.

Capt. Irving P. Grace, whose regular run is pilot of the United States tug Vigilance, but who sometimes takes his father's place and directs the Refuge on his trips from East 125th street to Randall's Island, gave his trousers a hitch and ran in the face put down number 30 on his rescue book last night. His face was red because he had been dangling headfirst from the bow of his tug while a deckhand held his feet so he could grapple a man overboard.

It was Thomas Owen's good nature that made the trouble. Owen, who lives at 1157 Third avenue, was watching the Refuge pull in at the East 125th street wharf on Harlem River late yesterday afternoon. There was a rowboat in the tug's way and Owen leaned over the edge to get it out of the way. He lost his balance and fell into the water.

"Help! help!" spluttered Owen, "I can't swim!"

Apparently nobody else around there could and Owen had gone under once before Capt. Grace learned that there was a man overboard.

"He's there!" shouted an onlooker pointing to the far side of the tug.

Grace motioned to David Connelly, a deckhand, to hold him and then slid over the side of the boat, which stands five feet and more above the water line. Grace hung there, Connelly holding tight to his feet, and swung himself out over the water. The man's head appeared above the water. Grace grabbed him and Connelly hauled the two onto the deck. Owen was pretty well filled with water, but after Dr. Donnelly from Harlem Hospital had rolled him around and given him something hot to drink he was able to go home unassisted.

Capt. Irving P. Grace has now thirty-six rescues to his credit and keeps at home a Congressional medal for bravery. His father, Patrick Grace, has a record of rescuing ninety persons from drowning. Yesterday was the father's day off and his son had taken charge of his boat for him.

LASHED TYSON BY PROXY.

Farmer Uses Whip on Alexander Howell Thinking He Had Auto Speeder.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 30.—John H. Tyson, the automobilist of Riverside, was horsewhipped by proxy to-day by a farmer who said Tyson had crowded him off the road on several occasions.

The man who acted as proxy, though unintentionally, was Alexander Howell, president of the Howell Motors Company, a singer of note and State agent for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Howell drives a sporty car and was turning from Post road into Riverside avenue when he met a farm wagon in which were three men.

As the car reached the wagon the driver of the horse reached out with his whip and cut Mr. Howell twice across the head, leaving a mark and drawing blood.

Howell quickly backed up his car, jumped out, grabbed the driver, pulled him from the wagon and proceeded to administer a good licking. Then he informed him that he was under arrest.

Just at this time John Bobs came along, stopped, and knowing the farmer, asked him why he had hit Howell. "Howell?" asked the farmer. Then explanations were offered. The farmer said he thought he had met Tyson and was sorry that he had struck Howell. Having punished him sufficiently, Howell decided to let the farmer go with a caution.

FIRE AT CITY'S SANITARIUM.

Laundry at Otisville Burned Patients Saved Boiler House and Dining Hall.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A fire at New York City's tuberculosis sanitarium at Otisville at 6 o'clock to-night caused great excitement among the 500 patients and employees. The fire started in the laundry building, a one story frame structure 60 by 80. This building is also connected with the boiler house and women's dining hall. As soon as the fire was discovered an alarm was given and in a few moments 300 patients and attendants, forming the sanitarium fire department, were manning several streams of water. The water pressure was good and in an hour the fire was under control. The laundry building was destroyed, but the boiler house and dining hall were only slightly damaged. The damage was about \$6,500.

The sanitarium grounds cover more than 1,300 acres and the buildings are scattered widely over this territory, so that if a fire should start in any one building there would be little likelihood of other buildings catching. There is a large reservoir which furnishes good water pressure and the patients have a well organized fire department, and the fact that it saved two out of the three buildings which were connected speaks well for its efficiency.

WISCONSIN TAXES CUT.

Governor Reduces State Levy by \$840,000—25% From State Surplus.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—Instead of an increased tax levy of \$900,000 for 1911 there will be a net reduction of \$840,000. Through the action of Gov. F. E. McGovern a total of \$840,234 will be remitted and there will still be left a surplus of \$1,558,903.28 in the general fund of the State, as against a surplus of \$1,267,399.95 on the same date in 1910 and \$447,470.77 in 1909.

This action was taken by the Governor this morning under section 1093 of the statutes, which gives the right to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, or a majority, "when the public interest requires it," to apply the surplus in the treasury or so much as may be by them deemed proper, as a part of the State tax levy each year.

MOLASSES ON CHAPEL CHAIRS.

Clothing of a Thousand Students Smeared at Ohio College.

ADA, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The clothing worn by President A. E. Smith, the instructors and every one of the 1,000 students of the Ohio Northern University was practically ruined at chapel this morning. During the night some one had smeared every seat with molasses.

As a result of the prank all classes in the university were dismissed for the day. The faculty has offered a reward for the miscreant.

DEWEY'S SUPERIOR PORT WINE.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 125 Fulton St., N. Y.

TAFT'S PLATFORM FOR 1912

ENFORCE THE LAW; MAKE THE LAW RESPECTED.

President Taft Hamilton Republican Club of Chicago That He Can See No Other Path for the Party Safely to Follow—Gets a Hearty and Nasty Reception.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—After three days of political conjecture which has been poured out before Mr. Taft at every possible moment during his stay in Chicago, the President at a luncheon of the Hamilton Republican Club to-day spoke his hope for Republican success in 1912. Said he: "Now we are at, some people think, a crisis in the Republican party with reference to its continuance in the guidance of the nation. I am hopeful that the good people of the country who know a good thing when they see it have only clutched us a bit in an off year in order that we may be better hereafter and in order that we should be more careful hereafter, but with no intention of shifting from shoulders that are fitted to bear the burdens of the present problems and carry them to a successful solution to those which are untried and which have new theories of action that we do not believe in and we do not believe the people believe in."

"However, if so be it that they desire to make a change, we shall loyally support the new Government under any conditions, with the hope that it will inure to the benefit of the country, but with the consolation that if after one trial the people think that they ought to go back to the old party that has served them well, and so well, in the progressive days of the nation, they will do so. We can bear that, my friends. That is all."

"But I am not going to make a speech. I am only going to express to you from the bottom of my heart the pleasure I have had in being in Chicago these three days, and I go away feeling stronger in the Republican faith, stronger in the hope that Republican guidance of government affairs may continue and be entrusted to solve the real difficulties that are presented to the republic."

"Now, I do not minimize these difficulties, but I believe they are capable of solution. I think that when we measure them with problems that have already been met by the Republican party, beginning in 1861, with that saint Abraham Lincoln, they are small, and while difficult enough for us are not problems from which we should run away, but we should grit our teeth and meet them by the path, the only path that a party can safely follow, that of enforcing the law and bringing about a condition in which the law is respected."

The reception which the Hamilton Club gave the President was the heartiest and noisiest which he has had in Chicago.

Before the luncheon Mr. Taft laid the cornerstone for the new Home Club. The building faces one of Chicago's busiest streets in the Loop district and the street in front of the President's stand was jammed for a block. Street cars were halted and a solid line of policemen stood shoulder to shoulder to keep the mob from overrunning the platform. At the moment when the President began to speak the attention of the strong arm squad was diverted for a moment and the crowd, seizing instant advantage of this, nearly swept the policemen from their position. Clubs had to be used to a little and a good deal of trouble was caused. The President could continue his speech. The crowd nearly broke through a second time when Mr. Taft took up the mortar and smeared it over the cornerstone.

Earlier this morning the President was taken for a visit to the National Dairy Show, which is being held here. The President said he was sorry that he could not have his cow Pauline Wayne in the show. He claimed association with the dairy men from the old days of his residence in the Philippines, for he said he was not only now interested in highly bred stock but he had taken the first cow over to the Philippines when he went there as Governor-General.

A huge circular platform was built in the center of the Stockyards pavilion and the prize cattle were driven around it. The crowd was seated in the galleries about the hall. After he had seen the stock the President spoke to the people on the necessity for encouraging improvement in the breed of stock.

Mr. Taft had an hour's rest before his departure for Pittsburg at 5:30 o'clock. He spends all of to-morrow in Pittsburg.

NEW EVIDENCE IN POISON CASE.

Grand Jury Adjourns to Hear More Witnesses To-day.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Because of information which reached the authorities early this afternoon the Grand Jury which has been investigating the death of Avis Linnell adjourned until to-morrow.

District Attorney Pelletier says the jury has not finished its work on the case, but he would say nothing further.

It is believed that one of two witnesses who went before the jury to-day told something that is regarded as important. Soon after the adjournment Assistant District Attorney Lavelle, Capt. A. C. Armstrong of the local criminal investigation and Police Stenographer Irving left the city, apparently in great haste. It was said that they had taken a train for Hyannis.

Early to-night an automobile containing three men believed to be Lavelle, Armstrong and Irving stopped at the home of Edgar Linnell, father of Avis, in Hyannisport and remained for two hours.

Many witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury to-day but few remained long. Among others who testified to-day were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Long, who have a restaurant in Dartmouth street; George M. Baker, the New Haven brakeman who said he saw Miss Linnell and Richeson talking in the South station the day before she died; the Rev. Alfred Wright, a retired Baptist minister; Dr. Harris M. Gardner, who attended the accused clergyman; Dr. H. T. Baldwin, physician to the Edmonds family; Dr. David C. Dow and Dr. Frederick Cady, both of Cambridge; Charles L. Nelson, a Cambridge druggist; Chief Inspector Hurley of the Cambridge police; William H. Greenwood of Immanuel Church, and Everett Page, a boy who lives near Richeson's boarding house.

DR. BODE HERE ON ART ERRAND.

Will See Our Great Picture Collections—Sticks to the Da Vinci Bust.

Dr. Wilhelm Bode, curator of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin, who became an international figure nearly two years ago by buying in England a wax bust which he declared was the work of Leonardo da Vinci and which some English experts said was a fake creation of the Victorian era, arrived last night by the North German Lloyd liner *Prinzess Friedrich* to study the American system of cataloguing and hanging and to see the pictures of the great individual collectors and the American museums. He said he expected to visit the galleries of J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Frick, Mr. Widener and Mrs. Huntington.

Dr. Bode is tall, blond and has the aspect of a shrewd business man. He speaks English with a slight accent. He said he had been here eighteen years ago and had noted that the American museums were in bad condition. Since then he had learned from his friends who had visited America and from the art publications that we had made marvelous progress. The Americans could spend for art dollars where the Germans could spend only marks. Then, he believed, there were only twenty-five Rembrandts in America; now there are 100.

About the wax bust of Flora, Dr. Bode said: "There is no question as to the genuineness of the bust. It was made by Da Vinci."

Of the controversy among art critics of Vienna and Berlin as to the painting St. Francis, bearing the name of Rembrandt, Dr. Bode said:

"I never declared that the St. Francis picture was a genuine Rembrandt. I have not given an official opinion on the picture at all. But if you want to know my personal opinion I may say that the picture, now owned by Herr von Newnes, the Budapest collector, is a copy of Rembrandt's painting made by a pupil. It was formerly in the Orleans collection and is valuable. The original painting, as I know well, is in the collection of Otto Beit in London."

CRUSHING ITALIAN DEFEAT?

STORIES OF LOSS OF 5,000 MEN IN BATTLE AT TRIPOLI.

Four Thousand Arabs Said to Have Been Massacred After Previous Fight—Women and Boys Victims—Natives Deeply Enraged—Call for 100,000 Men.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—There is a report in circulation here to the effect that the Italian forces at Tripoli have met with a grave disaster. The report says that they lost 5,000 killed besides 7,000 prisoners.

Also it is said the Turks captured many guns and much ammunition. While the War Office refuses to confirm or deny the story, the hint is thrown out that the Turkish forces have won an important victory.

Semi-official confirmation has been given out here of the report that Enver Bey has reached Tripoli and has joined the forces there. It is said that he has issued a proclamation in which he urges the people to resist the Italians to the death.

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PARIS, Oct. 30.—The French official newspapers print only the most meagre details of a reported Italian defeat at Tripoli and the semi-official news agencies carry only a few lines concerning it.

The *Echo de Paris*, however, publishes Berlin despatches saying that the Italians lost 5,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners besides a large number of field guns.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Italian Ambassador said to-night that he had received no news from Rome concerning the progress of the war. The members of the Embassy staff refuse to believe that their countrymen have met with a staggering defeat in Tripoli.

Hundreds of Italians left here this evening on their way home to join the colors, to which they have been summoned. They were decidedly lukewarm.

The Turkish colony here celebrated to-night the reports of Turkish successes in Tripoli. They have contributed 350,000 pounds, Turkish, or \$1,575,000, in money to aid in carrying on the war.

A despatch from Sfax says that the anti-European movement among the Arabs is spreading fast and that detachments are hastening to join their comrades who are combining in southern Tunisia against the Italians.

MILAN, Oct. 31.—The newspapers assert that at a meeting of the Italian cabinet to-night it was decided to carry out at once a drastic naval demonstration in Turkish waters and to ignore Austria's protest on the subject.

At a meeting this afternoon a number of students and instructors made short talks that led to personalities and a mob of students started for the doors.

It is said that personal remarks passed between Alexander and Reddick and that Instructor Harrison Jones was attacked. The melee became general and Reddick is said to have drawn a pistol and fired several shots at Alexander. The young man fell dying, but begged the other students to avenge the death.

FORMER RECORD BIGGEST YET.

Senate Committee Has Heard 2,500,000 Words of Testimony.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Lorimer investigating committee had heard 2,500,000 words of testimony when it started in to-day, and part 13 is now on its way from the Government Printing Office. It will close the testimony up to last Saturday night and will make a total of more than 5,000 printed pages.

No end is in sight for the testimony. The record will be larger than of any previous Congressional investigation.

The expense of the committee while in Chicago is about \$750 a day. While in Washington it was slightly less. Stenographers' work costs close to \$250 a day. In addition there are the personal expenses of the eight Senators while in Chicago. The expense of investigating and subpoenaing witnesses is considerable. Each witness receives \$3 a day while testifying or waiting to be called and there are usually five in the auto-chamber.

Railroad expenses also are paid. Finally come the salaries of attorneys and clerks, messengers, sergeant at arms and others.

Indications are that there will be about three weeks more of business in Chicago and the Senators have a dim hope of concluding the taking of testimony in that time.

DR. BIRCKHEAD SEEKS TO WED.

Waiting in Wilmington for Priest's Permission to Marry Catholic.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 30.—Dr. James Birckhead, 132 East Twenty-first street, day, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, arrived here this evening with Miss Helene Bildeau of Montreal to get married.

As the young woman is a Catholic and the bridegroom an Episcopalian, the couple called upon Bishop Monaghan and asked for a dispensation to be married either by him or by a priest.

The Bishop telegraphed to Father Abbott of 262 West 118th street, New York, asking for the necessary authority. The young woman said she was a member of Father Abbott's parish, although Dr. Birckhead insisted that she was from Montreal.

Authority from the New York priest had not been received at midnight.

Birckhead registered at the Clayton House here as Joseph Butler of Philadelphia. When it was learned that the dispensation had been asked for the couple were located at the hotel. Dr. Birckhead answered to the name of Burr and refused to be interviewed. Subsequently he admitted his real name and said the marriage had not yet been performed. He stated that he and Miss Bildeau hoped to be married to-morrow either by the Bishop himself or by a Wilmington priest.

ALL AROUND THE NAVAL FLEET.

Double decked ferry boat West Point leaves "West Shore" R. R. pier, foot West 42d Street, Oct. 31st & Nov. 1st, 10 A. M., 12:30, 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Also 10 A. M., Nov. 2d. Adults 50c., Children 25c.—Adm.

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HOT SHELL ON WARSHIP.

Amiral Charnier of the French Navy Very Near a Disaster.